

Permissible content of phosphorus...

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couple. Fig. 2 shows that with increasing C_2H_2 concentration the temperature of spontaneous ignition drops at first. The minimum lies at about 65%. Increasing PH_3 content lowers the ignition temperature. The values thus found are relatively high and cannot be used for a standard determination. According to the static method (II), the C_2H_2 -air mixture is passed through an evacuated steel bomb which was previously heated to ignition temperature. Then, the time that passes between the inflow of the mixture and its explosion is measured. These time intervals become longer as the temperature of the steel bomb decreases. Finally, no explosion occurs. An increase in pressure lowers the ignition temperature by 5 to 10%. According to method (III), air and acetylene, with a known content of PH_3 , have been separately heated to the temperature of spontaneous ignition so as to exclude PH_3 oxidation before ignition. A tubular furnace was preheated to the same temperature. After introducing the air at a given volume rate, acetylene is added and again the time is measured, which passes between the

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addition of acetylene and the explosion. These time intervals became longer with a temperature drop of the furnace until finally no ignition occurred. The values obtained by this method are higher as compared to (II), which indicates that prevention of PH_3 oxidation does not result in a drop of the temperature of spontaneous ignition. In order to check the statement by Caro that during this process easily inflammable organo-phosphorus compounds are formed, the authors preheated PH_3 containing C_2H_2 and determined the ignition temperature according to (I). Within the range of 200 to 300°C, a temperature drop by 40°C could be observed. After this drop, however, a sharp temperature rise occurred due to polymerization, which excludes the formation of easily inflammable organo-phosphorus compounds at high temperatures. The authors also studied the catalytic activity of a series of materials, such as lime, carbide, active carbon, platinum, ferrosilicon, geratol, and sand. Results showed that these substances, with which acetylene might come in contact when used industrially, do not reduce the temperature of spontaneous ignition. Changes in volume exerted a small influence upon the temperature of spontaneous ignition. On the basis of their results, the

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authors determined the maximum permissible content of phosphorus compounds in acetylene: As may be seen from Fig. 2, the lowest temperatures of spontaneous ignition are above 200°C, even at higher PH₃ concentrations.

Since the maximum temperature during the evolution of C₂H₂ is 140°C, a mixture having a temperature of spontaneous ignition of 290-300°C (twofold margin of safety) may be considered to be permissible. According to Fig. 5, a PH₃ concentration of 0.2% corresponds to this temperature. In this case, the temperature of spontaneous ignition is 20°C below that of C₂H₂ and 10°C below that of acetylene produced from carbide conforming to the specification GOST 1460-56. Thus, a content of phosphorus compounds of 0.2% by volume referred to PH₃ is permissible. N. D. Baykalova took part in the experiments. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

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POLUPOYARINOVA, A.G.; LADUBA, T.L.

Transfusion of blood and its components in blood system diseases
under outpatient conditions. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.11:36-
(MIRA 15:11)
37 '62.

1. Iz hematologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent A.A. Bakar)
Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya
krovi i neotlozhnoy khirurgii (dir. - dotsent S.S. Lavrik).
(BLOOD—TRANSFUSION) (BLOOD—DISEASES)

GRINBERG, Ye.A., dotsent; BABIY, Z.N.; LADUBA, T.L.; KHRAPACH, D.B.

Procurement of preserved blood in accomodations without special equipment. Vrach. delo no.4:72-77 Ap'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut perelivaniya krovi i neotlozhnoy khirurgii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' instituta- prof. A.G.Karavanov).
(BLOOD—COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

LADUBA, T.L.

Regeneration of hemopoiesis in donors following the aspiration of various amounts of bone marrow experimentally and clinically. Genat. I perel. krovi 1:103-107 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kiyevskiy institut perelivaniya krovi.

BUSHKANETS, T.S.; LADUKHINA, G.V.

Effect of irradiation on meat microflora. Kons. i ov.prom. 19
no.1:25-28 Ja 64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchessushil'noy promyshlennosti.

LADUNKIN, P. A.

LADUNKIN, P.A. (Moskva)

A case of toxidermia following the use of synthomycin. Vest.derm.
i ven. 31 no.3:48-49 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(CHLOROMYGETIN) (SKIN--DISEASES)

LADUNKIN, P.A. (Moskva)

Control of pyoderma at the Likhachev Auto Plant. Gig.truda. i prof.
zav. 3 no.6:37-39 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(SKIN--DISEASES)
(MOSCOW--AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

LADUR, M., zasluzhennyy deyatel' iskusstv RSFSR; GONCHAROV, A.; khudozhnik;
VAKS, I., dots.; GONCHAROV, M., inzh.; BORUSHKO, N., khudozhnik-
arkhitektor; PAKHOMOV, V., student; BELOKOPYTOV, A., student

Beauty in labor. Tekh.mol. 28 no.7:2-4 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskoye vyssheye khudozhestvenno-promyshelennoye uchi-
lishche (for Vaks, Pakhomov, Belokopytov).
(Aesthetics) (Color--Psychology)

LADUR, M.

Speaking of the creative handicraft artists. Mest.prom. i khud.
promys. 1 no.1:38 O '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Glavnny red. zhurnala "Dekorativnoye iskusstvo SSSR."
(Art, Decorative)

LADUR, M.F., zasluzhennyy deyatel' iskusstv RSFSR; NIZHEGORODTSEV, V., inzh;
MITROFANOV, A.; NIKULIN, Lev, pisatel'; KUTUZOV, A.; MAZURAS, M.

For beauty in labor. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.16:46-47 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy redaktor zhurnala "Dekorativnoye iskusstvo SSSR" (for Ladur).
2. Rukovoditel' proyekta "Kul'tura mashinostroyitel'nykh predpriyatiy" (for Nizhegorodtsev).
3. Predsedatel' zavkoma Leningradskogo optiko-mekhanicheskogo zavoda (for Mitrofanov).
4. Predsedatel' zavkoma Taliinskogo ekskavatornogo zavoda (for Kutuzov).
5. Sekretar' komiteta komsomola Vil'nyusskogo zavoda sverl (for Mazuras).

(Design, Industrial) (Color--Psychology)

LADUR, T. A., Cand of Tech Sci — (diss) "Study of the Process of the Separation of the Dual Compounds of Glucose With Sodium Chloride in the Production of Crystalline Glucose," Moscow, 1959, 9 pp (Moscow Technological Institute of the Food Industry) (KL, 4-60, 119)

LADUR, T. A. (TsNIKPP)

"Investigation in the field of the crystallization of the decomposition of the binary compound of glucose with sodium chloride in the binary compound of glucose with sodium chloride in the production of crystalline glucose"

Report presented at the Conference on the Theory and Technology of Crystalline Glucose Production, Leningrad, March 1961 (Reported in Gidrol i lesokhim, 4, 1961)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928420003-3

LADUR, T.A.

Purified maltose molasses. Trudy TSNIIKPP no. 6:39-47 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928420003-3"

LADUR, T.A.; DUBINSKAYA, I.P.

Use of bentonite for the purification of glucose sirups. Sakh.
prom. 37 no.3:58-62 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut krakhmalopatochnoy
promyshlennosti. (Glucose) (Bentonite)

BIDKOVA, L.M.; BURLYA, T.G.; YEPISHIN, N.P.; LADUT'KO, S.V.; SHCHERBINA, V.A.

Effect of bone marrow homotransfusions on the clinical course and
biochemical changes in acute radiation sickness. Gemat. i perel.
krovi 1:99-102 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vinnitskiy meditsinskiy institut.

LADUT'KO, V. F.

Peat Industry

Storing bottom peat in hoppers. Torf. prom. 29 no. 6, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

LADUN'KO, V.F.

Measures to prevent the evolution of heat and spontaneous ignition
of cut peat. Torf.prom.32 no.6:20-21 '55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torfyanoy pro-
myshlennosti
(Peat industry--Safety measures)

LADUT'KO, V.F.
USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels.

I-7

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2448
Author : Ladut'ko, V.F.
Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Peat
Industry.
Title : Spontaneous Heating and Ignition of Milled Peat During
Storage.
Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta torf. prom-sti, 1957, No 15, 8-23
Abstract : Description of procedures for the prevention of spontaneous
heating of peat: insulation of peat from contact with at-
mospheric oxygen by means of moist peat meal, removal of
milled peat from both sides into large piles, removal at
lower temperature (during nighttime), regulation of the
moisture content of the peat being removed, treatment of

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DATA SOURCE Moscow access Stacks are used with the pea the covering layer is consolidated by excavator	10. INSULATION OF STACKS OF HAY DUST INSULATION DURING STORAGE. 1957. 1957, vol. 3, (6), p. 72. Since atmospheric oxygen, the prevent stacks with a 10 cm layer of straw dust containing not less than 65% moisture to be unloaded after 1st December are treated as they occur. The damp the pea fields and at the same time import the covering operation is effected with one layer is consolidated by rolling it with a beam supported by rollers. The layer is even excavator equipped with a special hook if a layer is present. (U)	DATA WITH DATE CODE FOR TO REMOVE 1957, Vol. 3, (6), p. 72. Since spontaneous ignition depends on the moisture content described is to cover treated in this way, fires in others is obtained by shifting it from the storage chamber to the fields normally in use. The damp packing machine whose scrapers have usually treated with a back-acting layer is present. (U)				

LADUT'KO, V.P.

Storing milled peat. Torf.prom. 35 no.2:28 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii khreneniya torfa Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta torfyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Peat--Storage)

IADUT'KO, V.F., inzh.

Means of lowering losses of milled peat in storage. Torf. prom.
36 no.5:24-26 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torfyanoy
promyshlennosti.
(Peat)

APT, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
LADUT'KO, V.F., inzh.

Automatic "AZTP" plant for the manufacture of heat insulating
slabs from peat. Torf.prom. 39 no.2:20-24 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torfyanoy
promyshlennosti.
(Peat industry) (Insulation (Heat))

APT, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
LADUT'KO, V.F., inzh.

Automated line for the production of peat insulating slabs. Stroi.
mat. 8 no.3:24-26 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Peat) (Insulating materials) (Automatic control)

LADY, D.

LADY, D. - Gep - Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1955.

Hard alloy and high-speed steel cutting edge fixed by pressure. p. 184.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

LADY, G.

Comrade I. I. Siskov's lecture to the National Association of Forestry; the central event of Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Month for forestry workers. p. 58. (AZ ERDO, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 3, No. 3, Apr. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

LADY, G.

Hydrometeorological bearings of forests and water-absorbing forest strips.

p. 126 (Idojara. Vol. 61, no. 2, Mar./Apr. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1956

LADY, I.

Report on secondary schools of economics. p. 17. TÖB TERÜLS. Budapest.
Vol. 9, No. 8/9, Aug./Sept. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

LADYAGINA, V.

Mechanizing the removal of snow from the roofs. Zhil.-kom.
khoz. 12 no. 3:14. Mr '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Instruktor TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo
obshchestva gorodskogo khozyaystva i avtomobil'nogo transporta.

(Snow removal)

LADYANOV, I.N.

"Ladle Deoxidation of Killed Steel By Ferro-Aluminum,"
lecture given at the Fourth Conference on Steelmaking, A.A. Baikov Institute of
Metallurgy, Moscow, July 1, to 6, 1957

LAD'YANOV, I.N.

AUTHOR: Lad'yanov, I.N., Engineer

133-58-3-8/29

TITLE: Deoxidation of Killed Steel in a Ladle with Ferro-aluminium
(Raskisleniye spokoynoy stali v kovshe ferroalyuminiyem)

PERIODICAL: 'Stal', 1958, № 3, pp 218 - 223 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the author's proposal, the introduction of aluminium into ladle in the form of ferro-aluminium was investigated. The technology of production of ferro-aluminium of a specific gravity 7.0 - 7.1 g/cm³, i.e. containing 13.7% of aluminium in a 5-ton basic arc furnace is described (Table 1). The test was carried out on 21 experimental heats in 370-ton open-hearth furnaces with basic roofs, operating on the scrap-ore process with 65-70% of hot metal in the charge. The furnaces were fired with a coke oven and blast furnace gas mixture carburised with oil. The heats were tapped into two ladles to one of which aluminium was added in the usual manner, while to the second in the form of ferro-aluminium lumps (100 - 150 mm) by hand after filling half the ladle and finishing the addition when the ladle was 3/4 full. Melts of steels St5 and St6 were deoxidised in the first ladle with a constant addition of aluminium of 350 g/ton and in the second with various amounts of ferro-aluminium so calculated as to introduce 350, 250, 175, 150, 125, 110 and 100 g of aluminium per ton of steel. During

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133-58-3-8/29

Deoxidation of Killed Steel in a Ladle with Ferro-aluminium.

deoxidation of tube steel (10 tr) in one ladle aluminium was added (1 000 g/ton) and in the second, ferro-aluminium in proportions of 500 g, 350 and 250 g of aluminium per ton of steel. Cable steel (50-60) was deoxidised in one ladle with aluminium and in another the same amount of aluminium (150 - 550 g/ton) in the form of ferro-aluminium. The duration of tapping of metal was 8-10 min. The metal was kept in the ladle for 10-20 min and bottom poured into moulds 6.23-tons (wide end up) with lined hot tops. In addition to the usual control of the smelting process, the metal was additionally tested for non-metallic inclusions (after melt out, at the beginning of pure boiling, before the preliminary deoxidation, before tapping, at the beginning, middle and end of teeming and from intermediate rolling products) and for oxygen content (aluminium method) before deoxidation, tapping and during teeming. The macro-structure of metal was tested on 3 ingots after rolling from each ladle from the first, middle and last teeming assembly. Mechanical tests were made from rolled ingots from the middle teeming assembly. Mean chemical composition of finished steel and mean oxygen content of metal are given in Table 2; the results of the macro- and micro-control are given in the text (p 221). Mean content of non-metallic inclusions

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133-58-3-8/29

Deoxidation of Killed Steel in a Ladle with Ferro-aluminiu

and mean indices for the intermediate profiles of various steels are given in Table 3 and mechanical properties in Table 4. It is concluded that the use of ferro-aluminium for deoxidation of killed steel in the ladle has the following advantages in comparison with the deoxidation with aluminium: a) better utilisation of aluminium (about twice smaller consumption); b) decrease in the amount of non-metallic inclusions and an improvement of plastic properties of steel; c) the formation of a finer grain size at the same consumption of aluminium (due to its better utilisation); d) possibility of a more accurate proportioning of aluminium added to the ladle. The use of ferro-aluminium in normal production of killed steel is recommended. The work was carried out under scientific supervision of Prof. I.Ye. Braynin. There are 4 tables and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Donetskiy industrial'nyy institut
(Donets Industrial Institute)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

LAD'YANOV, I.N., inzh.

Use of high ferroaluminum for the deoxidation of killed steel
[with summary in English]. Stal' 21 no.3:222-225 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Metallurgy) (Iron-aluminum alloys)

BRAYNIN, I.Ye.; LAD'YANOV, I.N.; TROSKUNOV, Ya.L.; KATTEKHENG, A.E.;
TUPILKO, V.M.

Nature of the brittleness of highly resistant reinforcement steel.
Izv. vys. uchen. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.10:127-131 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Donetskiy metallurgi-
cheskiy zavod.

BRAYTIN, I.Ye.; LADYAMOV, I.N.; MISHCHENKO, N.M.; BABIY, A.S.;
TRIFAN, V.M.; CHILITOWSKIY, V.G.; KOUALEK, P.I.

Production of 33S silicon reinforcement steel. Met. i gornerst.
prem. no.6:67-69 N-D '64. (MIR. 1965)

MAL'KOV, V.G., inzh.; PAVLENKO, V.I., inzh.; TUPIL'KO, V.S., inzh. V rabote
prinimali uschastie: L. SOKOLOV, V.M., inzh.; MERSHCHIY, N.P., inzh.;
CHETVERIKOV, V.Ya., inzh.; KUROV, I.N., inzh.; RATNER, B.R., inzh.;
BUDYCHEV, G.D., inzh.; ALFEROV, K.S., inzh.; PAVLENKO, N.M., inzh.;
FINKEL'SHTEYN, M.M., inzh.; PIUZHKO, N.F., inzh.; SAMSONOV, T.F.,
inzh.; BABENKO, N.N., inzh.; LAD'YANOV, N.I., inzh.; TUPIL'KO, V.S.,
inzh.

Deoxidizing and alloying 25G2C steel with ferromanganese and ferro-
silicon in 200-ton ladles. Stal' 20 no.9:803-806 S '60.(MIRA 13:9)
(Steel, Structural--Metallurgy)

LADYCHENKO, K.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Book on precast concrete bridges (Precast reinforced concrete pile
bridges." N.M.Kelekelev. Reviewed by K.D.Ladychenko). Transp.stroi.6
no.7:31-32 J1 '56. (Bridges, Concrete) (MLRA 9:10)
(Kelekelev, N.M.)

KRASOV, N.V., inzh.; LADYCHENKO, K.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Over-all mechanization of the submarine assembling of precast
reinforced concrete slips. Transp.stroi. 10 no.6:26-28 Je
'60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Svetloye--Shipyards--Equipment and supplies)

LADYCHENKO, K.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRISHIN, G.I., inzh.

Using industrial methods in building mooring quays in the
Ust'-Donets Port. Transp.stroi. 10 no.5:18-21 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Sukhoy Donets River—Harbors)

LADYCHENKO, K. D.
ROZENBERG, V.M.; LADYCHENKO, K.D.

Technical specifications for carrying out and inspecting the erection
of harbor structures. Transp. stroi. 12 no.2:48-50 F '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Glavnnyy inzh. Glavnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stva morskikh i
rechnykh sooruzheniy Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva SSSR
(for Rozenberg). 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii Vsescyuznogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva Ministerstva
transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Ladychenko).

(Hydraulic structures) (Precast concrete construction)

LADYCHUK, B.A.

Using the chemical method for peeling potatoes and edible roots.
Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.12:10-12 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kheronskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Kherson--Canning industry—Equipment and supplies)

POLYAKOV, N.S.; BILICHENKO, N.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, VYSOCHIN, Ye.M., inzh.;
ZAVGORODNIY, Ye.Kh., inzh.; LADYCHUK, N.I., inzh.; MATVEYEV, A.I.,
starshiy laborant

Designing and industrial testing of flexible supporting rollers of
belt conveyors. Vop.rud. transp. no.4:159-175 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut im. Artyoma. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN USSR (for Polyakov).

(Conveying machinery—Equipment and supplies)

POLYAKOV, N.S., prof.; BILICHENKO, N.Ya., dotaent; VYSOCHIN, Ye.M.,
gornyy inzh.; ZAVGORODNIY, Ye.Kh., gornyy inzh.; LADYCHUK, N.I.,
gornyy inzh.; MATVEYEV, A.I., starshiy laborant

Flexible rollers for conveyer belts. Ukr. 4 no.7:32-33
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Conveying machinery) (Roller bearings)

POPOVA, L.; BUSH, G., inzh.; BARANOVA, P.; KUZNETSOV, P.; MER, N.;
LADYGIN, A.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, Yu.; STEPANOV, V.; BELINSKENE, A.;
SHUBIN, V.; SEROV, K.; MAMYAN, K.

From speeches at a conference in Riga. Izobr.i rats. no.4:6-9
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' nauchno-metodicheskogo soveta po rabote narodnykh universitetov kul'tury Pravleniya Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy (for Popov).
2. Rizhskiy myasokonservnyy kombinat (for Bush). 3. Predsedatel' L'vovskogo dorozhnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Baranova). 4. Prorektor universiteta tekhnicheskogo tvorchestva Amurskoy oblasti (for Kuznetsov). 5. Glavnyy inzh. lokomotivnogo depo Moskva-Sortirovochnaya, zamestitel' rektora narodnogo universiteta (for Mer). 6. Predsedatel' soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov Novo-Kramatorskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Ladygin). 7. Predsedatel' Litovskogo respublikanskogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Belinskene). 8. Zamestitel' dekana universiteta tekhnicheskogo tvorchestva pri Leningradskom Dvortse kul'tury imeni Kirova (for

(Continued on next card)

POPOVA, L. — (Continued) Card 2.

Shubin). 9. Obshchestvennyi rektor universiteta novoy tekhniki pri Vsesoyuznom zaochnom institute inzhenerov transporta, Moskva (for Serov). 10. Obshchestvennyi direktor Kirovanskogo instituta tekhnicheskogo tvorchestva molodykh ratsionalizatorov (for Mamyan). 11. Obshchestvennyi direktor Kiyevskogo universiteta po povysheniyu tekhnicheskikh znanii izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Stepanov). 12. Obshchestvennyi rukovoditel' Bashkirskogo instituta novatorov stroitel'noy industrii (for Preobrazhenskiy).

(Riga—Technical education—Congresses)

LADYGIN A.

BUGAYEV, Aleksey Alekseyevich, 'tokar'; IZVEKOV, Arkadiy Ivanovich, master elektrikov; TRET'YAKOV, Eduard Aleksandrovich, inzh.-tekhnolog; ORZHEKHOVSKIY, Pavel Iosifovich, 'slesar'; LITUS, Il'ya Sil'vestrovich; BABANOV, Nikolay Fedorovich, starshiy master; SYRODOYEV, Aleksandr Konstantinovich, mekhanik; TERENIK, Mikhail Semenovich; LADYGIN, Aleksandr Iosifovich

From the rostrum of a plant meeting. Izobr.i rats. no.12:24-28
D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Novo-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for all). 2. Mekhanicheskiy tsekh No.5 (for Bugayev). 3. Mekhanicheskiy tsekh No. 7, predsedatel' tsekhovogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Izvekov). 4. Upolnomochenny Byuro ratsionalizatorov i izobretateley v 1-m mekhanicheskem tsekhe (for Tret'yakov). 5. Mekhanicheskiy tsekh No.7 (for Orzhekhevskiy). 6. Rukovoditel' sektsii sodeystviya izobretatel'stvu i ratsionalizatsii Soveta veteranov truda (for Litus). 7. Fasonnoliteyny tsekh No.1 (for Babanov, Syroyedov). 8. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskoy informatsii i izobretatel'stva (for Terenik). 9. Predsedatel' zavodskogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Ladygin).

(Kramatorsk--Machinery industry)

VASIL'YEV, N.V.; LADYGIN, A.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor; DUL'NEV, V.P.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Underground transportation equipment and loading machines]
Podzemnye transportnye ustroystva i pogruzochnye mashiny. Moskva,
Ugletekhizdat, 1952. 459 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Mine haulage)

LADYGIN, A.M., inzh.

All-Russian conference of workers in the coal industry. Ugol' 33
no.9:45-46 S '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Coal mines and mining)

SIKOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; KLYUCHEV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; LADYGIN, A.M.,
otv.red.; SHOROKHOVA, A.V., red.izd-va; NADEINSKAYA, A.A.,
tekhn.red.; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[K-56 coal combine] Ugol'nyi kombain K-56. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat,
1959. 60 p.
(Coal mining machinery)

YATSKIKH, Valerian Grigor'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZENBERG, Boris Lezarevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; IMAS, Aleksandr Davidovich, inzh.; MAKSIMOV, Vladimir Leonidovich, inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye: SPEKTOR, L.A., inzhener-konstruktor. LADYGIN, A.M., otv.red.; SHOROKHOVA, A.V., red.izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn.red.

[Mining machinery] Gornye mashiny. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 507 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Gorlovskiy zavod im. S.M.Kirova (for Spektor).
(Mining machinery)

LADYGIN A.M.

ALEKSANDROV, B.F., inzh.; BALYKOV, V.M., inzh.; BARANOVSKIY, F.I., inzh.; BOGUTSKIY, N.V., inzh.; BUH'KO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; VAVILOV, V.V., inzh.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof.. doktor tekhn.nauk; GRIGOR'YEV, L.Ya., inzh.; GRIDIN, A.D., inzh.; ZARMAN, L.N., inzh.; KOVALEV, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KUSNITSYN, G.I., inzh.; LATYSHEV, A.F., inzh.; LEYBOV, R.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; LEYTES, Z.M., inzh.; LISITSYN, A.A., inzh.; LOKHANIN, K.A., inzh.; LYUBIMOV, B.N., inzh.; MASHKEVICH, K.S., inzh.; MALKHAS'YAN, R.V.; MILOSERDIN, M.M., inzh.; MITNIK, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAELEV, Yu.A., inzh.; PARAMONOV, V.I., inzh.; ROMANOVSKIY, Yu.G., inzh.; RUBINOVICH, Ye.Ye., inzh.; SAMOILYUK, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMEKHOV, V.K., inzh.; SMOLDYREV, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SNAGIN, V.T., inzh.; SNAGOVSKIY, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEYGIN, L.M., inzh.; FRENKEL', B.B., inzh.; FURMAN, A.A., inzh.; KHORIN, V.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; CHETVEROV, B.M., inzh.; CHUGUMIKHIN, S.I., inzh.; SHELKOVNIKOV, V.N., inzh.; SHIRYAEV, B.M., inzh.; SHISHKIN, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHPILB'BERG, I.L., inzh.; SHORIN, V.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SETOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHURIS, N.A., inzh.; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnnyy red.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., otv.red.toma; LIVSHITS, I.I., zamestitel' otv.red.; ABRAMOV, V.I., red.; LADYGIN, A.M., red.; MOROZOV, R.N., red.; OZERNOY, M.I., red.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., red.; FAYBISOVICH, I.L., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., inzh., red.;

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSANDROV, B.F.---(continued) Card 2.

BELYAYEV, V.S., inzh., red.; BUKHANOVA, L.I., inzh., red.; VLASOV, V.M., inzh., red.; GLADILIN, L.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; GREBTSOV, N.V., inzh., red.; GRECHISHKIN, F.G., inzh., red.; GOM-CHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GUDALOV, V.P., kand.tekhn. nauk, red.; IGNATOV, N.N., inzh., red.; LOMAKIN, S.H., dotsent, kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; MARTYNOV, M.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; POVOLOTSKIY, I.A., inzh., red.; SVETLICHNYY, P.L., inzh., red.; SAL'-TSEVICH, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SPERANTOV, A.V., kand.tekhn. nauk, red.; SHETLER, G.A., inzh., red.; ABARBARCHUK, F.I., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; KONDRA'T'Yeva, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav.red.A.M.Terpigorev. Chleny glav.redaktsii A.I. Baranov i dr. Moskva, Gos.sauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.7. [Mining machinery] Gornye mashiny. Redkol.toma A.V.Topchiev i dr. 1959. 638 p. (Mining machinery) (MIRA 13:1)

AL'SHITS, Yakov Isaakovich, dots.; VERKLOV, Boris Abramovich; VOROVITSKIY,
Abram Nakhimovich, dots.; KOSTYUKEVICH, Fedor Vasil'yevich, dots.;
MALEYEV, Georgiy Vasil'yevich, dots.; OSOKIN, Pavel Andreyevich,
assist.; ROZENBERG, Boris Lazarevich, dots.; LADYGIN, A.M., inzh.
retsenzent; SHURIS, N.A., red.; SHOROKHOVA, A.V., red. izd-va;
BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Mining machinery] Gornye mashiny. By IA.I.Al'shits i dr. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 491 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro Kopeyskogo
mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Verklov).
(Mining machinery)

L 15938-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) WW
ACC NR: AP6005940 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0097/66/000/002/0011/0013

AUTHOR: Vorob'yev, A. N. (Engineer); Dubrovskiy, V. B. (Candidate of technical sciences); Ibragimov, Sh. Sh. (Doctor of technical sciences); Ladygin, A. Ya. (Engineer); Pergamenshchik, B. K. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiation resistance of the portland cement-based chromite concrete

SOURCE: Beton i zhelezobeton, no. 2, 1966, 11-13

TOPIC TAGS: concrete, construction material, nuclear reactor shield, irradiation resistance, radiation damage

ABSTRACT: The effect of neutron irradiation has been studied on samples of chromite concrete with portland cement binder to supply data on radiation resistance of this material. The material was recognized as a potential substitute for expensive and scarce materials, such as steel, graphite, boron graphite, etc., which are presently used for construction of a heat-shield around nuclear reactors. The briquetted samples were made from a mixture of chromite, portland cement, and phosphoric acid and were irradiated with $2.37 \times 10^{21}/\text{cm}^2$ neutron flux in a BP-5

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UDC: 666.974.2:621.039.58

L 15938-66

ACC NR: AP6005940

reactor for a period of time at temperature fluctuating in the 200--550C range. The irradiated samples maintained the original form and dimensions. Compressive strength of irradiated samples decreased to 60% of the strength of non-irradiated samples kept at room temperature and up to 39% of the strength of non-irradiated samples but exposed to the same temperature fluctuations as irradiated samples. The effect of radiation accounted for a 26% decrease in compressive strength, which indicated that the use of this material in construction of the heat shield for nuclear reactors may be possible. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

[JK]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 010/ ATD PRESS: 4202

18/

FW
Card 2/2

L 10332-67 10000/10000(m) 60/100
ACC NR: A6029798

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/002/0108/0112

AUTHOR: Dubrovskiy, V. B.; Ibragimov, Sh. Sh.; Ladygin, A. Ya.; Pergamenchik, B. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of neutron irradiation on certain properties of refractory concretes

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 2, 1966, 108-112

TOPIC TAGS: concrete, refractory product, neutron irradiation, reactor shielding, reactor neutron flux, irradiation damage

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier research on the use of refractory concrete in reactor construction (Atomnaya energiya v. 19, 524, 1965), where it was concluded that lack of data on the radiation endurance of concrete is the only obstacle to its use for shielding against intense radiation fluxes. The present article presents neutron-irradiation data on chromite refractory concrete made with portland cement and liquid glass. The concrete, in the form of briquettes 15 mm high and 15 mm in diameter, was tested in an integral neutron flux $(2-2.4) \times 10^{21}$ neut/cm² at an irradiation temperature up to 550C. The effect of the irradiation damage was examined visually and also by measuring the change of weight and dimensions, the change in the coefficient of thermal conductivity, and the change in the strength and elastic properties. It is concluded that the concrete samples retain sufficiently high strength and elas-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039.538.7

L 10332-67
ACC NR: AP6029798

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ticity, nor do noticeable changes take place in the thermal conductivity and in the coefficient of thermal expansion. This makes the material suitable for thermal shielding of nuclear reactors. Work on the influence of irradiation on the shrinkage and setting of the concrete and other strength characteristics are being presently continued. The authors thank A. N. Komarovskiy for suggesting the research, and A. N. Vorob'yev, V. F. Gulyayeva, M. Ya. Kulakovskiy, P. G. Pinchuk, and V. I. Savitskiy for help with the work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 08Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003
///

Card 2/2 int.

L 20449-56 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) JD/GG
ACC NR: AP6007948 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/002/0137/0140

AUTHOR: Ibragimov, Sh. Sh.; Voronin, I. M.; Ladygin, A. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of neutron irradiation on the mechanical properties of high alloy ferritic steel 19

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 2, 1966, 137-140

TOPIC TAGS: solid, carbon steel, alloy steel, chromium steel, carbon steel irradiation, steel irradiation, irradiation effect, radiation

ABSTRACT: The effect of neutron irradiation at 40—600°C on the mechanical properties of low-carbon and alloy steels has been investigated. EI-853 steel (0.13—0.16% C, 16—17% Cr, 1.4—1.8% Si, 1.8—2.0% Nb, 0.9—1.2% Mo) vacuum annealed for 1 hr at 900°C and low-carbon steel (0.03% C) vacuum annealed at 700°C were irradiated with integral doses ($1.5 \cdot 10^{20}$ — $7 \cdot 10^{21}$ neutron/cm²). Neutron irradiation at temperatures up to 200—240°C increased considerably the tensile strength, yield strength, and hardness, and decreased elongation. At temperatures over 200—240°C, the effect of irradiation gradually decreased. No effect was observed at temperatures over 500°C. The effect of the irradiation

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UDC: 621.039.553:669.15.194

L 20448-66

ACC NR: AP6007948

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becomes noticeable at doses of about $1 \cdot 10^{19}$ neutron/cm²; intensive strengthening occurs in the range of $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{19}$ — $2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{20}$ neutron/cm². At saturation doses ($3 \cdot 10^{20}$ neutron/cm² for EI-853 steel) the tensile strength increased by 20% (12 kg/mm²), the yield strength by 50% (22 kg/mm²), and the hardness by 35% (65—70 kg/mm²), and elongation decreased by 70% (from 26 to 8%). Metallographic investigation revealed no structural changes under the effect of irradiation. The effect of irradiation on low-carbon steel is similar, but it becomes noticeable at lower irradiation doses and saturation occurs sooner than in EI-853 steel. Experiments with three low-carbon chromium steels (with 4.12, 8.24, 12.5% Cr) revealed that the presence of chromium does not affect the sensitivity of steel to irradiation. The same is true of nickel. Si, Mo, and Mn on the other hand reduce the sensitivity. The radiation-induced structural defects and change in mechanical properties can be eliminated by annealing at 230—450°C. Therefore, irradiation at high temperatures (450—500°C) has no effect on mechanical properties. Ferritic alloy behaves in a neutron field the same way as low-carbon steel does, the only difference being that steel alloyed with such elements as Si, Mo, or Mn has a lower incubation period and a higher integral saturation dose. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

[WW]

SUB CODE: 11 SUBM DATE: 21Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004
ATD PRESS: 4322

Cord 212 BK

KORMNOV, Yu.; LADYGIN, B.

Problems of the economic efficiency of the international
socialist division of labor. Vnesh.torg. 43 no.2:20-25 '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Europe, Eastern—Division of labor)

LADYGIN, B.I.

Rapid method of computing earth and gravel mixtures. Stroi.
dor. 10 no.7:14-16 Jl-Ag '47. (MLRA 6:12)
(Soils--Analysis)

LADYGIN, B. I.

LADYGIN, B. I. --"Investigation of Suitability of Low-Strength Stone Materials for Asphalt-Concrete Coverings." *(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education USSR, Leningrad Polytechnic Inst imeni D. I. Malinin, Leningrad, 1955

SO: Anizhnyaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences

LADYGIN, Boris Ivanovich; KOSTYUKOVETS, F.T., red.; KISLYAKOVA,
M.P., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the strength and durability of road
concretes] Osnovy prochnosti i dolgovechnosti dorozhnykh
betonov. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego, srednego spetsial'-
nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR, 1963. 126 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Pavements, Concrete)

LADYGIN, B.N.; PEDOTOVA, O.K.

New phase in the peaceful economic coexistence of two social systems.
Trudy LEIS no.4:3-14 '59.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Russia--Economic policy) (Europe, Eastern--Economic policy)

ABALKIN, Leonid Ivanovich; LADYGIN, Boris Nikolayevich; Prinimal
uchastiye SHIRYAYEV, Yu.S.; BABURINA, I.Ye., red.izd-va;
YEZHOOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[The economic laws of the development of the world socialist
system] Ekonomicheskie zakonomernosti razvitiia mirovogo
sotsializma. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshiaia shkola," 1963. 84 p.
(MIRA 16:7)
(Communist countries—Economic development)

S/076/60/034/04/09/042
B010/B009

Sarayeva, V. V., Ladygin, B. Ya., Nam Chan Sun (Moscow)

Radiolysis and Radiation Oxidation of Diisopropyl Ether

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

a
ra
for
eren
ASSOC:

SUBMITT:

TEXT: The chemical changes caused by radiation in common ethers are important for the reason that such ethers are used as extraction agents for radioactive substances. In the present case the formation of carbonyl compounds and alcohols in diisopropyl ether during X-ray irradiation was investigated. An RUP-1M X-ray apparatus (200 kv, 20 ma) was used. The material was irradiated at 25°C in the presence and absence of oxygen. The initial carbonyl compound yield in the ether (particularly acetone) depends greatly on the impurities contained in the ether (possibly methylisobutylketone). A chromatographical analysis of the irradiated ether showed that acetaldehyde, acetone, and a long-chain methylketone (possibly acetone) forming the bulk of the mixture were present. An addition to the ether of $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M of acetone before irradiation does not result in an increase in the percentage of carbonyl compounds but in a change in the composition: acetone disappears, while the long-chain

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L 60259-65 EPF(c)/EWG(j)/EWA(h)/EWP(l)/EWT(m)/EWA(1) Pe-4/Pr-4/Peb
ACCESSION NR: AP5011679 DIAAP JAJ/RM UR/0195/65/006/002/0221/0228
AUTHORS: Ladygin, B. Ya.; Sarayeva, V. V. 541.15 31
TITLE: γ -radiolysis of methanol 29
SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 6, no. 2, 1965, 221-228 6
TOPIC TAGS: radiolysis, methanol, deuterated methanol, diethyl ether, formaldehyde
ABSTRACT: The study of γ -radiolysis of methanol was undertaken to clear up existing inconsistencies in the literature with regard to the nature of the radiolysis products and the effect of temperature on the yield of the latter. Liquid and gaseous specimens of CH_3OH , CD_3OH , and CH_3OD were radiolyzed by Co^{60} γ -radiation at various temperatures. The radiolysis products were analyzed after B. Ya. Ladygin (Zh. anal. khimii, 19, 508, 1964). The yields of hydrogen, methane, and the sum of the yields of ethylene glycol and formaldehyde increased with increase in temperature. The activation energy of the process was found to be 0.65 kcal/mole. The yields of dimethyl ether and formaldehyde decreased with increase in temperature. The addition of chloroform and oxidizing agents (O_2 and $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$) increased considerably the yield of formaldehyde, whereas the
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I 60259-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011679

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addition of acetone, acetaldehyde, water, and benzene had no effect on the yield of formaldehyde. The obtained results are compared with literature data. It was found that the former differ from the latter by smaller yields of formaldehyde and by considerably larger yields of ethylene glycol. The discrepancy is attributed to impurities in the starting product. Reaction mechanisms for the radiolysis process are given. The authors thank N. A. Bach and M. S. Furman for the interest shown in their work. Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 3 graphs, and 11 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza (State Research and Development Institute for the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 017

Card 2/2
470

DERYABINA; A.I.; LADYGIN, G.M.; KLEBANOV, M.K., red.; ANTONOV, V.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Textbook on descriptive geometry] Uchebno-metodicheskoe posobie
po nachertatel'noi geometrii. Sost. A.I. Deryabina i G.M. Ladygin.
Kuibyshev, 1958. 117 p.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Kuybyshev. Industrial'nyy institut.
(Geometry, Descriptive)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009949 S/0186/63/005/006/0737/0739

AUTHOR: Vdovenko, V. M.; Suglobova, I. G.; Ladygin, I. N.;
Suglobov, D. N.

TITLE: The extraction of uranyl nitrate by trioctylamine from neutral solutions

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 737-739

TOPIC TAGS: trioctylamine, uranyl nitrate, dihydrate, benzene solution, NO sub 3 spectrum, organic phase, equilibrium constants, external cations, oscillation spectrum

ABSTRACT: An investigation has shown that substantial quantities of uranium can be extracted from aqueous solutions of uranyl nitrate which do not contain any free acid. The various phases of the uranyl nitrate concentration were brought into equilibrium by shaking it up in ampules at 25C for a period of 20-22 hours. The uranium concentration in the phases was determined by gravimetric and colorimetric methods, while the trioctylamine (TOA) concentration was preset.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009949

The results achieved in these experiments show that in the case of a constant uranyl nitrate concentration in an inorganic phase, there is a rectilinear (or almost rectilinear) relationship between the uranium and trioctylamine concentrations in a benzene layer. After the contact with the uranyl nitrate dihydrate, the TOA-uranium ratio in the solution is almost exactly 1:1. When charged to an aqueous solution, the TOA-U ratio in the organic phase increases rapidly with the reduction of uranyl nitrate in the water reaching a magnitude of 5.8 for a 17% aqueous solution. Excessive TOA may exist in the form of free molecules if the hydrolysis continues to the end. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Feb63

DATE ACQ: 07Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EL, CH

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

LADYGIN, I. YA.

Science

Soviet science combats drought, Moskva, Gos. izd-vo Kul'turno-prosvetitel'stvo
lit-ry, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

USSR/Soil Science. Tillage. Land Reclamation. Erosion.

J-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24830.

Author : Shavrygin, P.I.; Ladygin, I. Ya.
Inst :

Title : Field Small-Plot Experiments Through Land-Reclamation
of Salt Flats.

Orig Pub: V. sb.: Takyry Zap. Turkmenii i puti ikh s.-kh. osvyceniya.
M., AN SSSR, 1956, 571-647.

Abstract: The foothill saltflat deserts of Kopet-Dag may be developed with the conditions of irrigation both for cotton and for other agricultural crops. Most effective and economical is plantation ploughing with subsequent irrigation in combination with the application of organic and mineral fertilizers, sanding and a crop of perennial grasses. The optimum

Card : 1/3

USSR/Soil Science. Tillage. Land Reclamation. Erosion.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24830.

J-5

irrigation norms: 7000-10,000 m.³ per 1 ha. in utilizing the salt flats for cotton-plants and 5000-6000 m.³ - for cereals. Sanding at the rate of 500-600 t. /ha. improves the aqua-physical properties of the soils, averts crust-formation and considerable increases the yield of the plants. The effectiveness of timely application of nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers augments the yield of winter wheat 15-32%. By cultivation of perennial grasses, particularly of the leguminous grass family mixtures, an enrichment of soils with significant quantities of organic substances owing to root residues (to 87 C./ha. in a layer of one meter), saltiness, improvement of structure takes place. The yield of hay of lucerne-rye grass mixture in the 2nd year of cultivation of salt

Card : 2/3

69

LADYGIN, I.Yu., kand. sel'skogo economy; SHPAKOVA, R.P., mledshii nauchnyy
praktik

Collective farm is mobilizing hitherto unused resources. Zemledelie
7 no. 5:17-20 Ky 1959.

(MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo
khozyaystva.
(Mogilev Province--Agriculture)

LADYGIN, Ivan Yakovlevich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk, nauchnyy sotr.; IVANOV, Aleksey Sergeyevich, nauchnyy sotr.; EDEL'SHTEYN, M.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, nauchnyy red.; SHLEYKIN, P.A., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Principles governing the use of fertilizers] Osnovy primeneniia udobrenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 37 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury. Sel'skokhoziaistvennyi fakul'tet, no.12) (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Ladygin, Ivanov).
(Fertilizers and manures)

KARPACHEV, S; LADYGIN, N. ; ZYKOV, V.

Chair of Physical Chemistry, Sverdlovsk State University imeni A.M.
Gor'kiy (-1941-)

"Measuring the Capacity of the Dual Electrical Layer on Wood's Alloy."
Zhur, Fiz. Khim., Vol. 17, No. 2, 1943

BR-52059019

LADYGIN, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Calculating reinforced concrete elements with stretched central
areas according to crack formations. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.10:375-376
0 '56. (MIRA 9:11)

(Reinforced concrete construction)

LADYGIN, N.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Bear calculations for buttress dams of a theoretical cross section.
Na ch.zap. MIIVKH 20:317-320 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(Dams)

LADYGIN, N.D.

New methods in training specialists. Nauka i pered. op. v
sel'khoz. no.10:20-22 0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Direktor Gor'kovskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.
(Agriculture--Study and teaching)

LADYGIN, N.F., inzh.

Using rotary methods in boring holes in limestones. Stroi.
mat. 6 no.2:23-25 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Limestone) (Boring machinery)

LADYGIN, P.F.; ZHUL'KOV, V.F.; LAVENETSKIY, F.A.; TIKHOMIROV, D.F.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.I.; IVANOV, M.

Discussion of the article "Pedal or track circuit?" Avtom., telem.
sviaz' 9 no.9:39-40 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

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(Marine engines)

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DLC: TF410.L3

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communication, A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

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tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy
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[Automatic couplers; installation, operation, and repair] Avtostsepka;
ustroistvo, eksploatatsiya i remont. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhelez-dor.
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I.P.; BRODOVICH, N.B.; RABINOV, A.M.; ALEKSEYEV, V.D.; YEGOROV,
V.A., inzh., red.; ARSHINOV, I.M., inzh., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the repair of freight cars] Spravochnik po remontu
gruzovykh vagonov. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 503 p.
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Reducing the longitudinal clearances of the elements of
automatic coupling systems. Vest.TSNII MPS 21 no.6:45-47
'62. (MIRA 15:9)
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stroitel'stva. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 25 p.
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67/30

SOV/19-59-15-02/312

AUTHORS: Perel'man, Ye.G., Ladzhina, A.A., Yermolenko, A.P.,
~~Kuznetsov, A.S., and Krasnitskiy, Z.I.~~

TITLE: High-Strength Steel for Welded Constructions¹⁶

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniya, 1959, Nr 15, p 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 18d, 1¹⁰. Nr 121466^d(597636/22 of 18 April
1958). A high-strength steel containing nickel,
chrome, silicon, manganese, vanadium, and tungsten.
To improve the strength of the steel, the silicon
and chrome content is increased to 1.5% and the
percentage of components is as follows: carbon -
0.16 to 0.32%, silicon - 0.80 to 1.50%, nickel -
0.80 to 1.50%, vanadium - 0.10 to 0.25%, manganese -
0.50 to 0.80%, chrome - 0.80 to 1.50%, and tungsten -
0.50 to 1.20%; the sulfur and phosphorus content -
not higher than 0.025%.

Card 1/1

16(3),
AUTHOR

ACCESSION NR: AP4040614

S/0286/64/000/011/0021/0021

AUTHOR: Perel'man, Ye. G.; Ladygina, A. A.; Krasnitskiy, Z. I.;
Zhetvin, N. P.; Kontsevaya, Ye. M.; Brusilovskiy, D. S.; Soroko,
L. N.; Filonov, V. A.; Ksenzuk, F. A.; Barziy, V. K.

TITLE: High-strength steel for stamped and weldable parts. Class
21, No. 162866

SOURCE: Byul. izobr. i tovar. znakov, no. 11, 1964, 21

TOPIC TAGS: multicomponent steel, high strength steel, alloy
steel, heat resistant steel

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate has been issued for a high-strength
steel for stamped and welded parts. The steel, which retains its
strength at temperatures up to 300C, contains (in %): 0.25—0.48 C,
0.5—1.0 Mn, 0.8—1.5 Si, 2.0—4.0 Cr, 0.8—1.5 Ni, 0.3—0.6 Mo,
0.7—1.5 W, 0.05—0.2 V.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

LADYGINA, G.M.

STANYUKOVICH, K.V.; KRIVONOVOVA, M.B.; LADYGINA, G.M.; SIDOROV, L.P.

Vegetation belts of the Trans-Alai and Alai Ranges in the Kashgar
Kyzyl-Su basin. Izv. Otd. est. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.16:165-173
'56.

(MLRA 10:4)

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(Alai Valley--Phytogeography)

LADYGINA, G. M.

Testing a method for determining the age of desert semishrubs
from annual rings and the effect of elevation above sea level
on age. Izv.Otd.est.nauk AN Tadzh.SSR no.2:115-120 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

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AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Pamir--Artemisia) (Growth (Plants))

LADYGINA, G.M.

Altitudinal distribution and some problems concerning the dynamics
of deserts in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province. Probl. bot.
5:254-264 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

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(Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province--Desert flora)

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Vegetation of the Fedchenko Glacier region; valley of the
Kaindy River. Bot.zhur. 47 no.3:381-388 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

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pos. Chechekty.
(Fedchenko Glacier--Botany)